



African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development

AMESD

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Outline



- **AMESD: general context**
- **Building on PUMA: results and lesson learned**
- **AMESD: content and implementation aspect**
- **AMESD and Atmosphere Monitoring**



AMESD: The General Context

Purpose: To improve decision making-processes in the fields of environmental resource and environmental risk management in Africa:

- By increasing the information management capacity of African regional and national institutions mandated for environment-related sectors, and
- By facilitating access to Africa-wide environmental information derived from EO technologies



AMESD: The General Context

General objective: To help African governments in

- Designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating their regional and continental policies towards sustainable development,
- Meeting their obligations towards international environmental treaties, and
- Participating to the international effort of global environment surveillance





AMESD: The General Context

Declaration of Dakar (2002): the Regional Economic Groupings (CEMAC, ECOWAS, IGAD, IOC & SADC) endorse the concept and ask support from European Development Funds

AMESD is considered as a GMES component for Africa (European Commission Communication – COM 2004/65)

AMESD builds upon the results of the PUMA project



The PUMA main outcomes



Preparation for the Use of
Meteosat second generation in Africa (PUMA)



Provided:

- Access to EUMETCast to all 53 African countries and 5 Regional Centres
- Trained 350 African technicians on the use and maintenance of EUMETCast receiving stations
- Developed 6 Pilot Projects (Outlook activities) preparing for the continuation of the project (AMESD)





The four dimensions of PUMA

The project was elaborated to simultaneously consider :

- Technology
- Infrastructures
- Training
- Applications

EUMETCast



The sustainability of the project was the key element in its design (long-term perspective)



The PUMA leveraging effect



**PUMA was funded through EC EDF funds.
The project design enabled contributions from:**

- **Bilateral cooperation programmes (UK, F, BE)**
- **Multilateral cooperation programme (WMO Trust Fund)**



to secure the continental dimension of the project



The PUMA key success factors



- Demand-driven
- Capacity Building project
- African ownership
- Sustainable dimension
- Long-term commitment



These factors are at the heart of AMESD



AMESD Operational objectives

- Maintenance and enhancement of the operational data acquisition capacities
- A massive and coherent use of EO data for Environmental issues
- Capacity building on infrastructure and training
- Five regional thematic applications implemented through regional and national networks:
 - Crop monitoring and water management (West Africa)
 - Water management for fluvial transportation (Central Africa)
 - Land degradation and natural habitat conservation (East Africa)
 - Environment monitoring and water management (Southern Africa)
 - Coastal and marine monitoring (Indian ocean)



AMESD: organisation



Coordination

The African Union Commission in Addis Ababa is the Delegated Regional Authorising Officer (DRAO) of the programme

The DRAO is assisted by:

- A Programme Coordination Team (including the Technical Assistance)
- A project Steering Committee (PSC), chaired by the Regional Economic Community, EUMETAST ensures the Secretariat of the PSC

Schedule

AMESD implementation will last from 2007 to 2011



Opportunities



AMESD technology and infrastructure for data dissemination is based on EUMETCast: numerous atmosphere related data and products

Atmosphere monitoring is important for AMESD thematic applications

The capacities developed in PUMA and AMESD can be used for various other purposes than those defined in AMESD themes

The perspective during and after AMESD is to expand the application thematically and geographically through:

- **Leveraging on AMESD activities (complementary activities)**
- **Preparing for the future: GMES Africa**





Long term commitment: Maputo Declaration

A strong African political Statement : the Maputo Declaration

the **High Representatives** of :

- The Commission of the African Union,
- The Five Regional Economic Communities of Sub-Saharan Africa (CEMAC, ECOWAS, IOC, IGAD, SADC) and
- The Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States

decided to express a strong political statement in support to the use of Spatial Earth Observation as a crucial tool for Developing Countries Sustainable Development through the **MAPUTO DECLARATION**



Maputo Declaration



Call upon the European Union to plan an extension of its GMES Europe Initiative to Africa (GMES Africa) and other ACP countries,

And

Formulate a joint request to the European Union with the aim of enabling the funding for the implementation of the GMES-Africa Programme, as part of the planning of the 10th European Development Fund (EDF).



Conclusions



- **The African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development (AMESD) project is developing on strong basis for the extensive use of EO data in Africa**
- **Atmosphere Monitoring is important for the application developed within AMESD and can benefit from AMESD**
- **AMESD offers opportunities, through the capacities built in the project, for other projects (leveraging effect)**





Thank you for your attention!



Space Tools and Solutions for Monitoring the Atmosphere
in Support of Sustainable Development, Graz, Austria, 11-14 September 2007

