





Update from SATNAV Africa Joint Programme Office on PNT matters in Africa

SatNav Africa

Joint Progamme Office

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Hyatt Denver at the Colorado Convention Center

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Outcomes of the survey on PNT Infrastructure and Technologies in Africa (an AUC study)



Initiatives towards SBAS implementation on the African Continent

Presentation Content



Governance

- Steering Committee Co-Chairs: AUC, EC
- Main beneficiaries
 - African Union & technical organisations (AFCAC, African Space family)
 - Regional Economic Communities
 - Air Transport users communities (ICAO, CAAs, ANSPs, airports, airlines)
 - Other sectoral organisations (maritime, agriculture, survey & mapping, etc.)
 - Capacity building & innovation frameworks (Training Institutions such Makerere University)
 - Space Agencies

Mission Statement

To coordinate and support the development of satellite navigation in key sectors in Africa, with aviation as the main driver.

Beneficiaries under working arrangements

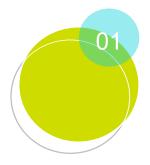




Since **2013**, an outcome of Africa-EU cooperation on satellite navigation







General Objective

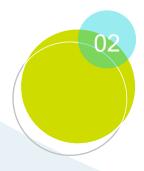
Contribute to the development of satellite navigation in Africa in key sectors, with aviation as the main lever



Specific Objective

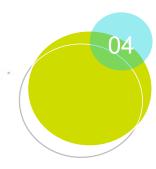
Consolidate the development of SBAS, as well as the adoption and use of GNSS services in Africa.

Business lines



Systems & services

Technical support and capacity building to accelerate the development of regional SBAS modules and the integration of SBAS into continental policies and planning



Markets & adoption

Support for the adoption and use of GNSS services and the development of associated applications and markets in Africa







Institutional

- Regional SBAS modules concepts
- Concepts on legal and institutional aspects of GNSS in Africa

OUR ACHIEVEMENTS



Policy

- Support to Africa-EU cooperation frameworks on SBAS
- Support to national, regional & international planning mechanism on SBAS
- Advocacy for GNSS SBAS in Africa and global planning mechanisms



Economic

- Market studies on GNSS in Africa covering all Africa regions
- CBAs, Business cases, impact assessments for all sectors



Technical

- SBAS & GNSS progamme management
- Programme and projects concepts (Operation concepts, Site surveys, GNSS monitoring, simulation, etc)
- Standardisation, normalization
- Studies on PNT infrastructure and Technology in Africa



Capacity building

Workshops, training sessions, awareness sessions

Outcomes of the survey on PNT Infrastructure and Technologies in Africa (an AUC study)

About the Study

Through **Agenda 2063**: The Africa We Want, the African Union has identified space technologies as a critical tool that can boost Africa's economic growth and development and lead to the rapid transformation of the continent.



To coordinate and manage Africa's growing space activities at a continental scale, the African Union has passed the 2017 **African Space Agency Act**.

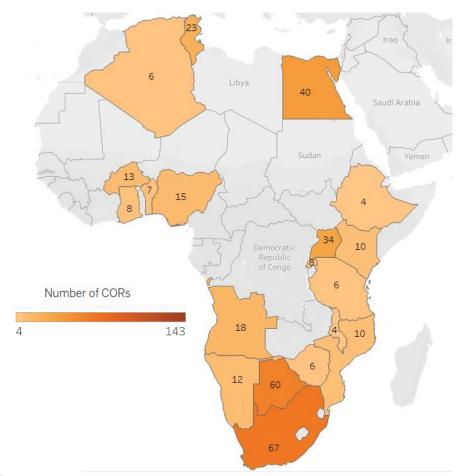
The African Space Agency (AfSA) setup to promote and coordinate the implementation of the African space policy and strategy and conduct activities that exploit space technologies and applications

Thematic focus areas

Farth Observation satellite communication navigation and positioning Space/Science and Astronomy

Survey on Technology and Infrastructure support PNT services on the Continent

GNSS CORS and Precise Point Position (PPP) Ground Reference Stations



Distribution of GNSS CORS on the African Continent



Precise Point Position (PPP) Ground Reference Stations (Coshared between Hexagon AB & OmniStar)

Navigation Payloads (Supporting PPP/RTK services)

| Name | Service | Stated performance | Supported Constellations | Method | Owned by | payloads |
|-----------|-----------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|---|
| OmniStar | VBS | <1m | GPS | DGNSS | | IOR ((Elev: 19° Az: 39°), ESAT (Elev: 26° Az: 353°) |
| | HP | 10cm (some parts of Africa not covered) | GPS | LR-RTK | Trimble | |
| | XP | 15cm | GPS | PPP | | |
| | G2 | <10cm | GPS + GLONASS | PPP | | |
| | C2 | 5cm | GPS + GLONASS | PPP | Hexagon AB | IOR ((Elev: 19° Az: 39°) & AORE (Elev: 14° Az: 309°), 25E |
| | Apex | 10-20cm | GPS | PPP | | |
| | Apex ² | 5cm | GPS + GLONASS | PPP | | |
| Veripos | Ultra | 15cm | GPS | PPP | | |
| | Ultra ² | 8cm | GPS + GLONASS | PPP | | |
| | Standard | 1m | GPS | DGNSS | | |
| | Standard ² | 1m | GPS + GLONASS | DGNSS | | |
| TerraStar | TerraStar D | 10cm | GPS + GLONASS | PPP | | |
| | TerraStar M | 1m | GPS + GLONASS | DGNSS | | |
| | TerraStar C | 2-3 cm | GPS + GLONASS | PPP | | |
| StarFix | HP | 10cm | GPS | Phase DGNSS | | IOR ((Elev: 19° Az: 39°), ESAT (Elev: 26° Az: 353°) & AORE (Elev: 14° Az: 309°) |
| | G2 | 10cm | GPS + GLONASS | PPP | | |
| | G2+ | 3cm | GPS + GLONASS | PPP | | |
| | G4 | 5-10cm | GPS + GLONASS + BDS + Galileo | PPP | Fugro | |
| | L1 | 1.5m | GPS | DGNSS | | |
| | XP2 | 10cm | GPS + GLONASS | PPP | | |

SBAS Navigation Payloads



| Reception details | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|--|--|--|
| 42°E — Nigcomsat 1R | | | | |
| L-band Navigation payload L1 beam | | | | |
| Distance to satellite: | 35786.4km | | | |
| Location: | 0° 42°E | | | |
| Elevation angle: | 90° | | | |
| LNB Tilt (skew): | NaN° ひ | | | |
| True azimuth: | | | | |
| Next Sun azimuth match at: | | | | |

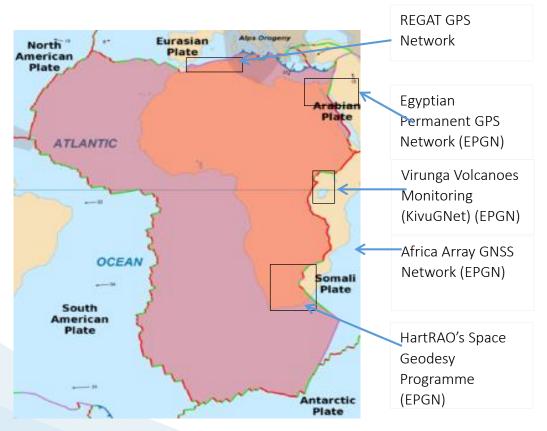
| Reception details | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|--|--|--|--|
| 25°W — AlComSat 1 | | | | | |
| L-band Navigation beam | | | | | |
| Distance to satellite: | 35786.4km | | | | |
| Location: | 0° 25°W | | | | |
| Elevation angle: | 90° | | | | |
| LNB Tilt (skew): | -90.00° ರ | | | | |
| True azimuth: | 270° | | | | |
| Next Sun azimuth match at: | | | | | |

NXX.580 السفودية Nigeria Kenya Tanzania Angola Mocambique Namibil Leaflet | © OpenStreetMap contributors,

ALCOMSAT NAV SBAS Payload Footprints

NIGCOMSAT 1R GPS L1 & L5 SBAS Payloads Footprints

Stand Alone GNSS Reference stations (Monitoring of Tectonic Movements)

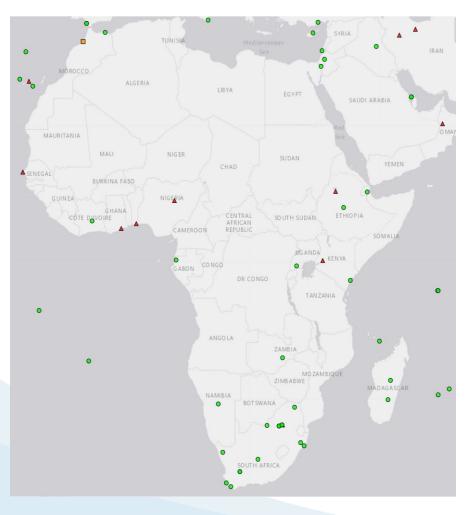


| Initiative | State/region | Number of Stations |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Africa Array GNSS Network | Pan-African (20 states) | 26 |
| HartRAO's Space Geodesy Programme | South Africa | 9 |
| Egyptian Permanent GPS Network (EPGN) | Egypt | 24 |
| Virunga Volcanoes Monitoring (KivuGNet) | Central Africa | 16 |
| REGAT (REseau Géodésique de l'Atlas) GPS network | Algeria | 56 |

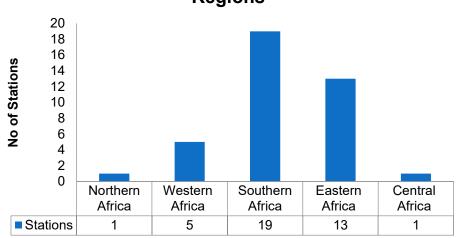
- **Other Networks**

 The Horn Africa
 - Ethiopia Tectonics GPS Network
 - Eritrea GPS network
 - Afar GPS Network
 - ☐ Malawi Rifting GPS Network

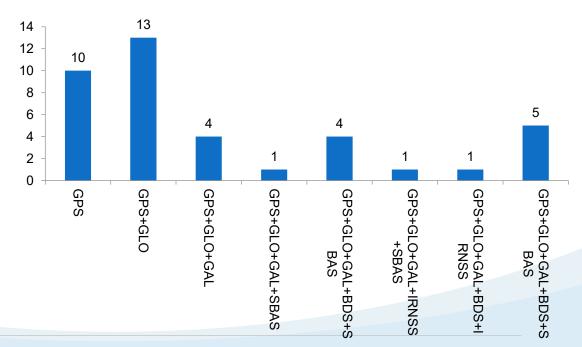
Stand Alone GNSS Reference stations (IGS Network)



Distribution of IGS stations across Regions



IGS network on the Continent used by the Scientific community mainly for research



Gaps analysis on PNT (infrastructure & Technology)

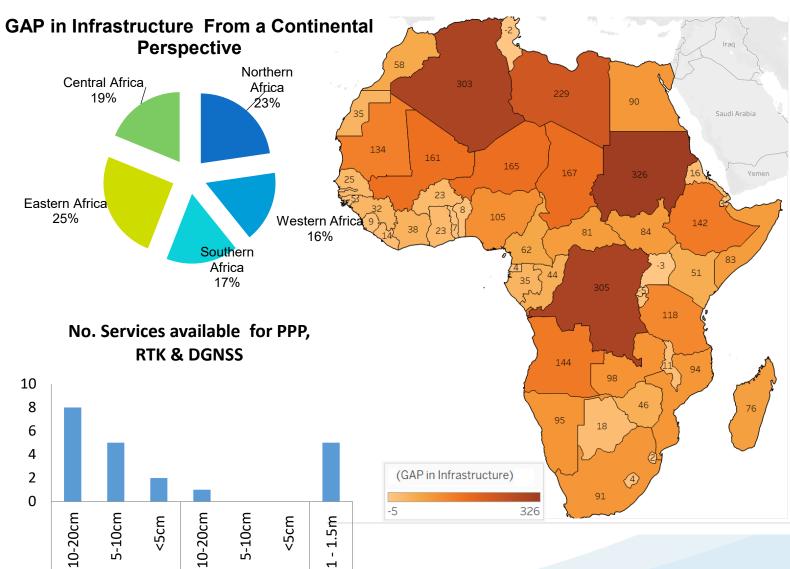
PPP

RTK

DGNSS



Horizontal Accuracy 10 cm and Vertical Accuracy 20 cm up to 1000 km from the reference station (oministar)

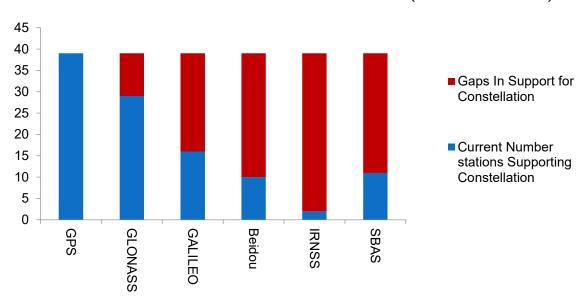


Gaps analysis on PNT (infrastructure & Technology)

YES

YES

Stand Alone GNSS Reference stations (IGS Network)



| Constellation | Satellite Ephemerides | Satellite and Station Clocks | SV Range (RINEX) |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| GPS | YES | YES | YES |
| GLONASS | YES | NO | YES |
| GALILEO | NO | NO | YES |
| Beidou | NO | NO | YES |

NO

NO

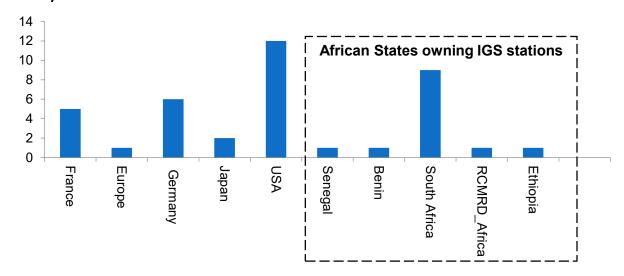
NO

NO

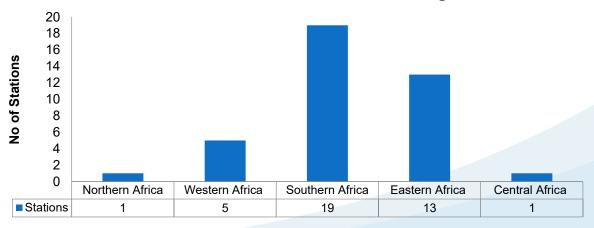
IRNSS

SBAS

Ownership of IGS References stations (Inside Africa vs Outside Africa)

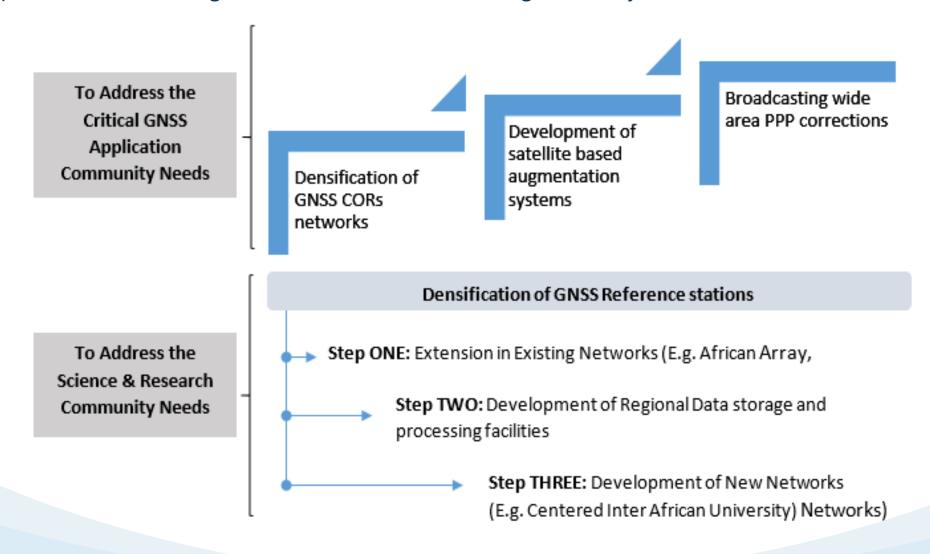


Distribution of IGS stations across Regions



Addressing the PNT Technology and Infrastructure Gaps

Proposed approach to addressing deficiencies identified during the study



Addressing the PNT Technology and Infrastructure Gaps

Proposed approach to addressing deficiencies identified during the study

Priority One: Densification of GNSS CORs networks

•Priority Action 1.1: Deployment of RTK services In line with African Population density distributions

Step

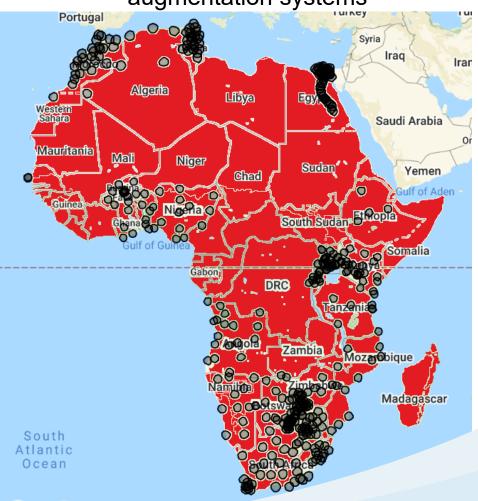
Two

 Priority Action 1.2: Migration from RTK based service to Network RTK (RTK Network densification)

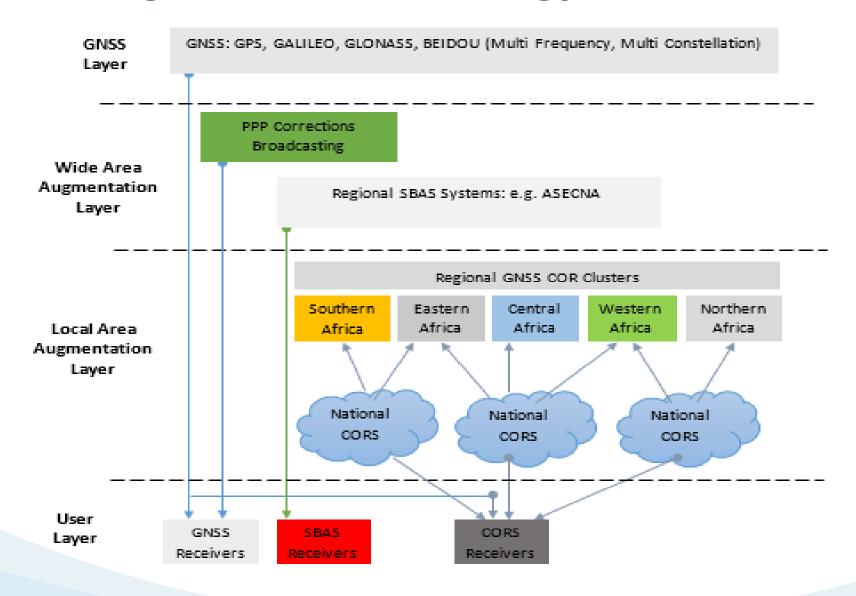
Step

Three

 Priority Action 1.3: Regionalization of states' GNSS CORS networks Priority Two: Development of satellite based augmentation systems



Addressing the PNT Technology and Infrastructure Gaps



How GNSS is used on the Continent

Vehicle tracking

Scietific Reasearch

Aviation (In support to ABAS + Baro VNAV application)

Geodesy

LBS (Location Based Services

Core GNSS
Constellations

GNSS Augmentations

GEO-Informatics (Survey & Mapping)

Precision Agriculture in Southern Africa

Coastal Maritime Navigation

On-going SBAS Initiatives, Programmes and feasibility studies on the African Continent

Key Actors in the development of SBAS on the continent





ASECNA SBAS Programme : A-SBAS

ASECNA is leading a comprehensive SBAS programme that foresees operational SBAS services from 2025, with a progressive coverage of the continent, to enhance PBN and ADS-B operations for all phases of flight.

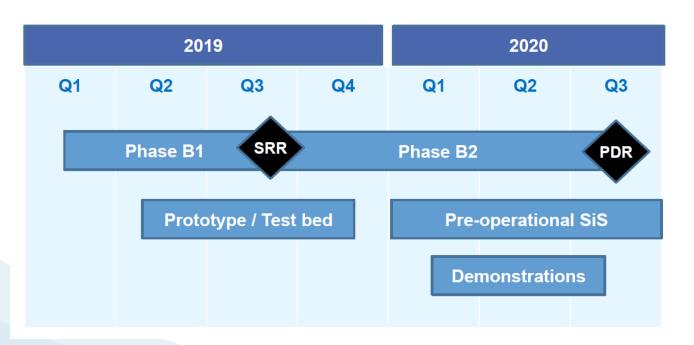




ASECNA SBAS Programme : A-SBAS

Activities Undertaken under the programme

☐ Phase B Studies to define the best system architecture to support the delivery of SBAS services:



- Preparation of the implementation of Phase C and D Stages currently being undertaken
- ☐ Ongoing efforts for the ammendment of the ICAO annex 10 to include ANGA
- ☐ Securing PRN Codes for ANGA ongoing



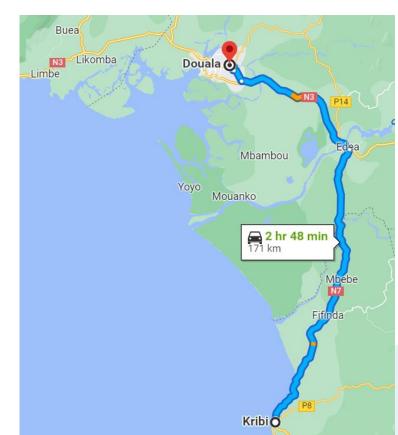
ASECNA SBAS Programme: A-SBAS

Activities Undertaken under the programme (SBAS Demonstration)

The objective of the demonstration was to foster the adoption of SBAS technology and the following

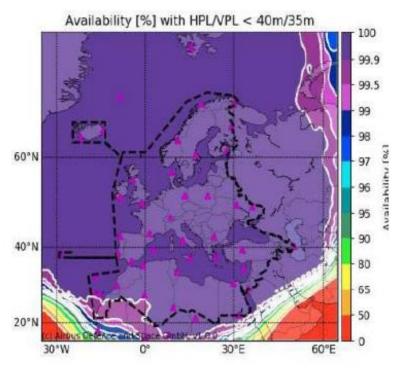
Field Demonstrations were undertaken.

- □ SBAS flight demonstration carried out at Lome international airport (TOGO) during the 27th January, 2021
- ☐ Helicopter demonstration (PinS: point-in-space) flight between Douala and Kirbi in Cameroon on 2nd June 2021
- Demonstration of PPP (precise point positioning) services delivered through SBAS was carried out in Brazzaville (Republic of Congo) during 6th july to 9th july 2021. It involved mapping of the a national stadium (stadium Alphonse Massamba-Debat) using a dual-frequency receiver supporting GPS and Galileo)



EGNOS V3 (European Neighborhood Policy-South)

- ☐ Under the EGNOS V3 development, EU Agency for the Space Programme (EUSPA) plans on expanding the EGNOS services in European Neighbourhood Policy South countries (ENP-South)
- ☐ In principle, the ENP-South region covers ten non-EU Mediterranean countries: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria and Tunisia.
- ☐ European Satellite Services Provider (ESSP) working on the further expansion of the EGNOS services in ENP-South



Foreseen EGNOS V3 Coverage



AU Continental CBA study on SBAS implementation

Background to the CBA study

AFI GNSS Strategy (ICAO APIRG) identifies SBAS as a key enabler of PBN operations Decision adopted by the AU Member States in 2017 and in line with the APIRG/22 conclusion 22/39, tasked the African Union Commission (AUC) to conduct a continental cost-benefit analysis (CBA) on SBAS introduction in the region, considering existing initiatives

Assess the SBAS economic attractiveness for the continent, to support the decision-making process by States and Stakeholders on the best implementation options, and enable update of the AFI GNSS strategy accordingly

Specific focus on the aviation sector, evaluating the operational, safety, environmental, social benefits as well as the costs of SBAS implementation for all aviation stakeholders



AU Continental CBA study on SBAS implementation

AFCAC (AU's designated institution responsible for enabling a robust African aviation industry mandated to undertake the study, which was Completed on May 2022

Study Demonstrated
high economic
attractiveness of SBAS
implementation across
the whole aviation
sector

Airlines: The SBAS business case is highly profitable and attractive, with positive values in all the evaluated financial indicators

Ground-side users (ANSPs, airport operators and SBAS service provider): The business case is profitable as well .

The socioeconomic impact of SBAS monetised and included in the economic results of the CBA; emphasis on the environmental impact of the SBAS implementation revealed a very positive carbon footprint

Conclusive Remarks

□ SATNAV Africa JPO is grateful with the opportunity provided to take part in the 62nd Meeting of the Civil GPS Service Interface Committee

- ☐ The SATNAV Africa JPO is currently the only continental wide programme concerned with monitoring developments within the satellite navigation domain as such can be a good source of exchanging information on the use of GPS
- ☐ We look forward to having any future cooperation with the Civil GPS Service Interface Committee

